



SAUT AL"

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21st JULY, 1973

* LIBERATION ARMY INTENSIFIES ATTACKS ON ENEMY POSITIONS

- * OUR REVOLUTIONARIES SHOOT DOWN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE AND CAPTURE BODY OF PILOT
- * OUR PATRIOTS LAUNCH CHAIN OF OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL REGION IN NAME OF MARTYR AHMED ALI MAHROOS.

Pages 1 & 2. #

-- POLITICAL COMMENTARY-

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MESSAGE FROM OMANI CITIZENS IN MUSCAT EXPRESSING INDIGNATION OVERCOMING OUR MASSES.

Pages 7 & 8

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MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 326 to 335/73

ISSUED BY FORCES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, DHOFAR REGION

With every blow directed by the People's Liberation Army to the enemy forces and with the escalation of the victories realised over the mercenaries of Qaboos, the enemy is forced to resort to lies and fabrications in order to hide his defeats. But the facts of the victories of the liberation forces are greater than to be hidden and reveal every day the lies and distortions of the enemy and show contradictions in statements made by the enemy following every defeat suffered by him at the hands of our revolutionaries.

Recently and after our gun fires managed to shoot down an enemy military plane which came to raid houses of peaceful citizens in the rurals of Dhofar and to burn their houses and exterminate their cattles as well as kill their children, two official statements were issued. The first was by the hireling government in the Sultanate saying that: "A plane from the Omani air force crashed when it hit one of the mountains in the Western Region." Theother statement was by the British Defence Ministry which tried to combine between the cumning British objectivity and admission of an incident which cannot be denied. The statement said: "An officer from the royal air force is missing and is believed to be killed. The officer, of British origin, is seconded to the Sultan s forces and was subject on Monday to fire opened on him from the ground when he was flying in operations against what the statement called the "guerrilla soldiers"."

This operation in particular carried in it more than one meaning and revealed more than one fact particularly during this period:-

- 1) The failure of the mercenary forces, British and Iranian, to realise a military victory and the suffering by them of losses at the hands of the forces of the revolution, compels them to distort facts especially if these facts are strong and cannot be hidden.
- 2) These lies fabricated by the authority, particularly in connected with its losses during the military battles, are part of the psychological war launched by it against us depending upon the huge information potentialities recruited by it for that purpose.
- 3) Qaboos and the ^British Defence Ministry, in spite of all their allegations that the British officers existing in the ultanate, are having their assignment confined to training only. But events prove that these officers share in the battles. Otherwise how they will justify the presence of a British officer alone in a military aircraft over the liberated areas and in an area inwhich battles were raging. The statement itself said that he was flying in one of the airfraft of the sultanate over the area of ^Dhofar in operations against the "guerrilla war" soldiers in accordance with the statement of the British Defence Ministry.

WESTERN REGION:

Cont'd on page 6/

On 9th July, at nine in the morning, the aircraft of the British Royal Air orce raided the houses of peaceful citizens in the Western Region. They were intercepted by our ground defences and one of the raiding aircraft was directly shot down on the battle ground. Two aircraft and a helicopter tried to rescue the pilot but the enemy was unable to rescue him as a result of the heavy firing by us. he battle was fierce and continued for three hours during which the crashed aircraft was captured along with the body of its British pilot who was with the rank of First Lieutenant (Michael Jiffy). he aircraft is a British made and of the Hawker Hunter type and carries the No. L 64520/532257 and another No. 19022/24018. The aircraft began to be used on 12th January, 1971 under the No. 13.

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Important documents in the possession of the pilot were also captured. The aircraft fell in the north-east of Jenin in Gheir Boor.

The following day at one in the afternoon, the forces of the People's Liberation army operating in the Western Region shelled by artillery the enemy centre in North Sarfeet. The shelling continued for half an and resulted in the destruction of three enemy positions with their crews. Enemy losses in life were not assessed upto preparation of this report. As it is the retaliatory habit of the enemy, the BritishRoyal Air Force launched savage raids on the houses of citizens and combed the area indiscriminately but without realising any target. Our forces returned safely to base.

On 12th July at three in the morning, a group of our forces operating in the Western Region launched an attack on the same centre for 45 minutes during which the enemy sought the help of the British Air force which was intercepted by our ground defences and its raiding planes were forced to escape without realising any target. The group of our forces returned safely to base. This operation was named after Martyr Saeed Bakheet al-Burumi. Our forces repeated their attack on the game centre in the following day using light weapons supported by nortars. The attack continued for half an hour during which enemy losses were not assessed. The same centre was also subject to artillery shelling by our forces operating in the Western Region at 7.45 in the norning of the same day. The shelling continued for 45 minutes. uring this attack our sniping group was carrying out attacks on the same centre. Enemy losses included the death and injury of four enemy members, and destruction of three enemy positions and the silencing of a machine-gun post. Our losses were nothing. At 400 in the evening of the same day the British Royal Air Force launched a retaliatory raid on the houses of the citizens but without realising any target because our ground defences intercepted then and forced then escape.

CENTRAL REGION:

he forces of the People's Liberation Army continued their attacks on the enemy positions at Ashirakh and "bu Khuseifa. On 5th July, a group of our forces operating in the middle, launched two attacks with light weapons on Ashirakh centre at Aqabat Asheikh. The enemy lost in one of the two attacks two members between killed and wounded. In the second attack the enemy casualties were not assessed. On the same day the sniping group operating there became active and managed to kill and wound three enemy members. In another sniping operation on the same day, the enemy lost two members of his mercenaries between killed and wounded. Our losses during these operations were nothing.

On 8th July, at five in the evening, the forces of the People's Liberation Army used medium weapons in an attack on Ashirakh centre which continued for 20 minutes during which the losses of the enemy were not assessedupto the Preparation of this report. Our losses were nothing. The following day the same group launched two attacks on the same centres from all directions. The first attack continued for a quarter of an hour while the second continued for 20 minutes. Enemy losses were not assessed during both attacks. From our side there were no casualties.

On 11th July, at two in the afternoon, one of our patrols operating in the Central Region, set ambushes for groups of mercenaries which moved from the enemy centre at Abu Khuseifa towards the enemy centre at Ashirakh. No sooner these mercenaries were fifty yards away, they fell in our ambushes and our forces opened fire on them. The attack continued for fifteen minutes during which the enemy was unable to reply to our fire and so sought the help of his forces in nearby centres fo break the seige. The enemy lost during this attack five members between killed and wounded. An FN machine-gun was destroyed with its crew of three members. Helicopters were seen landing to remove the casualties of the enemy.

IRANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS AHAAN

General Ghulam Redha Azhari, Chief of Staff of the Iranian Army, arrivedin Amman on Tuesday 17th July. He was received at the airport by Habes al-Majali, Jordanian Chief of Staff. General Azhari afterwards met King Hussein and said that his visit is part of steps to strengthen relations between Iran and Jordan.

he visit will continue for four days during which he will hold talks with the Jordanian military leaders and officials and inspect the Jordanian forces.

QABOOS'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON A VISIT TO SYRIA

Fahd Mahmood al-Busaidi, Foreign Minister of Qaboos, arrived in Beirut on Tuesday 17th July on his way to Danascus for an official visit in reply to that made by Mr. "bdel Halin Khaddan, Syrian Foreign Minister, to Muscat earlier this year.

MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT TO THE FRONT

he Aden office of the People's Front for the Liberation of Onan and the Arabian Gulf received a message of solidarity and support from the League of Syrian Women for Protecting Maternity and Childhood. The message says: "We received with great pain the report on the arrest and trial of members of your patriotic people who faced ugliest types of torture at the hands of the British intelligence officers leading to the martyrdom of many of them. It is painful that colonialism and puppet reaction are not stopped from torturing pregnant women. The trial of your patriotic militants by military courts, who included seven women, aroused indignation and disappointment amidst the masses of our women. We cabled Qaboos from Damascus asking him to release the male and female militant detainess. We declare our solidarity with your patriotic people. Shame and defeat for colonialism and its stooges, and victory is for the Omani people."

AMBASSADOR OF QABOOS VISITS SANA

The Anbassador of the puppet Muscat Government to Saudi reaction, paid a visit to Northern Yenen during which he carried a message from puppet Qaboos to the reactionary regime in the north. Following his meeting with Iryani, al-Khalili made a statement in which he said that he delivered a written message from Qaboos to the North government. The mbassador of Qaboos to Saudi Arabia expressed admiration for the policy followed by the reactionary rule in the North and affirmed the participation of the Qaboos government in and support for all steps taken by the Sana Government.

BY GREATENING MASSIVE STEADFASTNESS AND THROUGH THE
LONG-TERM PEOPLE'S WAR OUR PEOPLE WILL DEFEAT
ALL IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES

SAUDI ANABIA PROTECTS GULF ARABISM!

The Defence Minister and Army Commander in the same called Saudi Arabia, Sultan bin AbdelAziz, announced that the Saudi military forces were created for defending the security and Arabism of the Arabian Gulf and for taking part in the national battle and the task of liberating Palestine and the occupied Arab territories!!

He said in a speech delivered at a ceremony for the graduation of the third group of students of the Military technical institute at Dhahran, and in the presence of top-level military delegations from Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Federation of Emirates and Sultanate of Oman, that any aggression on any of these countries is an aggression on Saudi Arabia and that in this event it will find itself committed to defend itself!!

It is well known that Iran is occupying three Arab islands in the territories of the Federation of Emirates which the Saudi Amir considers that his country is committed to defend them. Moreoever Iran is establishing centres and military launching bases on the islands of al-Ghanam and Kuria Muria which are regarded to belong to the so-called Sultanate of Oman.

The Saudi Amir Sultan announced earlier that: "It is in the interests of the Arab to have strong ties of friendship with Iran (which is occupying our territories) and which is a big State strongly equipped with arms and cannot be ignored." He pointed in his statement to a proposal which was submitted by Saudi Arabia before occupation by Iran of the Arab islands in the Arabian Tulf. This proposal calls for hiring the islands to Iran!!?

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS TO BE PAID BY SAUDI ARABIA TO SULTANATE OF OMAN

Under the caption "Highly Secret", Assiyad published in its issue No. 1514 the following report: "Saudi Arabia will pay 180 million dollars to the Sultanate of Oman within a period of tenyears. The sum to be paid during the first five years will be sixty million of which Qaboos has received upto now five million dollars." It is worth recalling that the Saudi economic backing for the Sultanate of Oman comes in return for forfeiture by the Sultanate of Omani territories in the oil-rich Buraimi Oasis.

OMANI MASSES EXPRESS INDIGNATION AND AVENGE FOR THEIR HONOUR

Extensive indignation reigns over the citizens in Oman as a result of the traitorous policy followed by the puppet regime in Muscat. It was proved to the masses that Oman is administered by British officers. As it appears this indignation campaign is increasing and escalating. This appeared in the assassination operations started to be witnessed by the Sultanate when one of the Balush officers was assassinated in Sallalah during the last month and a Jordanian officer was assassinated in Muscat in nearly the same period.

However, differences that reigned over the al-Busaid family on Major Hugh Oldman, were crystalised in the British decision to relieve Oldman from his position as commander of the mercenary forces, after bestowing on his the Qaboos medal of honour from the first decree.

REPORT ON EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT BY REACTIONARY FORCES IN ARABIAN GULF AND PENINSULA

The past week witnessed extensive movements and exchange of visits between the officialsin the Arabia Reactionary countries and Iran. Hussein, King of Jordan, visited Teheran before going to London only days after the visit made by Abbas Hoveda, Premier of Iran, to Jordan. Hussein's visit to Teheran took place at a timein which Abbas Khalatbari Foreign Minister of Iran, was visiting the so-called Saudi Arabia. This is beside the visit made by Abdullah Abdel Aziz, commander of the Saudi national guard and the meeting of military officials of the so-called "Gulf States" in Teheran during the last week under the pretext of attending the gradua ion of the third batch of students of the military tethnical institute (Voice of the Revolution) Saut-al-Thawra No. 60. The special Adviser of Qaboos also visited Saudi Arabia and delivered a message from Qaboos to Feisal. The Horeign Minister of Bahrain and the Federation of Amirates paid a visit to Kuwait during which they signed the agreements concluded by Kuwait with their governments. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait also made a comprehensive tour during the month of June of areas in Oman and the "rabian Gulf.

At the meantime Qaboos is paying a private visit to London and some Western European countries lasting two months.

It will be noticed that such feverish activity by these reactionary forces comes following the meetings of the CENTO which were held recently in Teheran and which gave special attention to discussion and approval of the methods to be followed for confronting what was called the "subversive activities" in the area of Oman and the "rabian Gulf.

The suspected and feverish movement was coupled with accordinated and united imperialist and reactionary attack and over the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula as well as Iran, which was resembled in the campaign of exections carried out against ten militants in this area.

However, last week the Iraqi News Agency published a report saying that the Shah of Iran will pay a visit to Riyadh to meet Feisal of Saudi rabia and King Husseinof Jordan who will be available in Riyadh during the visit of the hah. The "Arrased" newspaper which published the report said that the three kings will meet to discuss the possibility of finding a formula for the creation of the "Regional Defence Pact" to fight the national and revolutionary movements in the Arab area. The news agencies also reported that the Shah will be pay a visit s ortly to the United States of America which was described as a private visit.

It is to be recalled that Iran and Jordan contribute effectively with military forces and expertise beside the British forces and the mercenary forces which fight the people's revolution in Oman. Saudi trabia extends military and economic expertise and aid to puppet Qaboos. It appears that Kuwait started to follow the same orbit and adopt the same policy as it concluded with qaboos a number of economic agreements which will consolidate the pupet regime of Qaboos and increase the effectiveness of his arson and tyrrany. But these puppets reveal their attitudes and real policies towards the cause of our people and uncover the veil wholly from their ugly faces and mean and traitorous intentions towards the interests of our people in the arena of Oman and Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and towards the Tranian peoples as well.

The chain of plotting against the revolution of our people in Oman and theArabian ulf is not isolated from the chain of conspiracies being woven by the imperialists and their puppets of local reactionaries - topped by the Saudi and Iranian reactions - against the revolutionary regime in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the revolution of 14th October in view of the strong support base constituted by this regime to the revolution of our people and the Arab liberation novement and the practical threat posed by its presence to the interests of the imperialists in this area. In this connection reports reach us on reactionary moves on the territories of Northern Yemen by Saudi and Iranian reactions in addition to the role of the local reaction for re-arranging the situation prior to directing a blow to the revolutionary regime in Democratic Yemen. It appears that all reactionary parties in the Arabian ulf and Oman are this time completely sunk in this new conspiracy.

TERRORISM REIGNS OVER BAHRAIN

he Puppet authorities in Bahrain are still continuing their terroristic campaigns against our cople there. Following the mean operation carried out by them and which claimed martyr Mohammad Bonfoor, the intelligence machineries which are headed by puppet Khalifa bin Salman, launched a new arrest campaign. They arrested citizen Hasson Ebl after charging him of possessing arms, a charge directed to anyone arrested by the authorities. It will be noticed that the natter is not confined to arrests as the campaign is this time coupled with a heavy psychological war launched by the authority against the front in a bid to distort it and in other words slacken the massive rally and popular respect which began to appear and increase every day.

Numerous contradictions appeared from the behaviours of the authority. At a time in which the Justice Minister was denying the presence of detainees because this is against the Islamic religion and while Mohammad bin Mubarak, the oreign Minister, was alleging that the detainees will not be forwarded to any trial except after ratification of the approval, we see that bd al-Mahraqi and bdullah Jabr, two of the detainees, are under trial and that one of them, Abd al-Mahraqi, was sentenced to five years imprisonment. Reports from Bahrain confirm that an atmosphere of terrorism is reigning over Bahrain, and that indignation against the conditions began to heighten amidst the citizens.

MILITARY REPORT - Cont'd from page 2

On 12th July the forces of the People's Liberation Army carried out seven military operations on the positions of the colonialist-reactionary enemy in the Central Region under the name of Martyr Ahmed -Ali Mahroos. The enemy suffered as a result of these attacks sixteen members between killed and wounded. These operations are explained as follows: - At ten in the morning our forces launched an attack on the enemy position atAshirakh using light and medium Weapons from very close distances. The battle continued for half an hour. At 11.30 our forces repeated their attack on the same centre using machineguns and medium weapons and mortars for 25 minutes. At 2 in the afternoon of the same day our forces repeated their third attack on the same centre using machine-guns and medium weapons. he battle continued for 45 minutes intermitently. Enemy losses during these three operations included the the death and injury of eleven enemy members. Our losses were none. On the same day at 10.45 our forces launched an attack on the enemy positions at Aqabat Asheikh using light and medium weapons for 25 minutes. At 12.45 in the afternoon our forces repeated their second attack on the same centre using light and medium weapons for 20 minutes. At 2.30 in the afternoon our forces repeated their attack for the third time on the same positions. Inemy losses were five members between killed and wounded. TOTAL LOSSES OF THE ENEMY DURING THESE OPERATIONS: 1) Shooting down of one aircraft and capture of the body of the pilot, 2) Death and injury of 36

tion of an FN machine-gun with its crew and 5) Silencing of a machine-gun.
Our losses were none.

enemy members, 3) Destruction of nine positions with their crews. 4) Destruc-

(MESSAGE FROM MUSCAT REVEALING THE QABOOSITE TREASONS AND ASKS OMANIS ABROAD TO STAND THE REALITY OF THE SITUATION LIVED BY OMANI UNDER THE TERRORISM OF QABOOS.)

We are writing this message under circumstances in which it became certain that every honest Omani sincere to andloving his homeland is to say his opinion frankly and define a clear national stand towards the state of affairs now taking place in Oman. We regard this message like a national duty calling upon us and pushing us towards standing in front of the national and political issues being passed by Oman and to reveal all allegations and fabricated claims by the reactionary authority in Oman and expose its experiences against the Omani people.

Following the statement broadcast by Muscat R dio on Wednesday 19th June, 1973, which calls for the issue of the harsh sentences against the detained citizens, starting with the executions and ending with the life imprisonment and other terms, opinions were different and contradictory amidst the ranks of the people. There are somenembers of the Omani people and in particular those living abroad who are far away from the reality and far from seeing the daily life and practices of the masses, have been impressed by the propaganda and information distortions directed by the authority and devoted for serving its purposes.

Some became lost in different spheres as a resultof what waspictured for them by the era of Qaboos (the golden era of Oman as it is wanted to call). These some began to defend this regime with awareness or without under mere impressions formed by distortions. As such there are some who began to repeat what was said and rumoured by the prumpets of the authority. The nearest example for that is specifically connected with what was circulated by the authority on the hersh sentences, deaths and life terms on tens of the best of our Omani people. The authority pictured its bloody and repressive recent measures as taking place against the "communists" and impressed its information machineries to signify this operation (as one of the progressive steps of Qaboos towards the uplift and progress of Oman and towards knocking down the saboteurs and communists).

We not here to talk about the fabrications of the authority and its distorti as as that question is known by the sweeping majority of our people. We are here also not in connection with who is beating the drums with awareness for these fabrications at the expense of thousands and thousands of poor members of our people. But we are here to talk to those whom the circumstances of backwardness, remoteness from the homeland and ability of the forces of evil to distort and misguide, from understanding the fact about what is taking place and going on in Oman and the pains suffered by sincere members of the people as a result of the daily practices under the name of preforms, stability and security.

Our people, since the old ages, was fighting against the invaders and gainst the colonialists and reactionaries and incurred a lot of victims from its members as sacrifice for their prestige and freedom. Our people is still incurring sacrifices and today its is introducing martyr after martyr for its freedom. The daily battles fought by the masses of the revolutionin South Oman (Dhofar) and the innocent citizens who fill up the prisons and detentions at Beit al-Falag and Kot al-Gallali, al-Husson, and Al-Ain Prison in Abu Dhabi and theprisonof al-Mirqab atSharjah and find different pictures of torture which is free from humanity, are the biggest proof on that.

Shall we consider all this combative heritage of the people of Oman as a heritage of sabotage and destruction and regard the arrival of the present regime as the start of history?!

When is the person with true national feelings and affection forh s country and trying to reform it whatever things differ, is regarded as a saboteur and deserves death? Or those introducing their lives cheap for the homeland and people are regarded as saboteurs?

So who is the honest n tionalist and what is the real understanding of nationalism? Are the clientelle of the regime who lie in the machineries of the authority are those who represent nationalism and those with their exception are not!

What have they introduced and did for this nationalism. Are the Jordanian officers coming from massacre Jordan sincere to Oman? Or are the British officers the nationalists and sincere nationalists who defend Oman and fight for it? Or is nationalism understood from the Ministerial position or social status? Or is nationalism necessaryily means salvation under the prevailing regime? Let us stand for a while to say or ask is the progress brought by Qaboos is to allow a list of banned things during the era of his father (wearing spectacles, smoking, and free movement of the citizens).

Or is the erection of small tents - as called by the regime in Muscat - as schools in some areas, and the building of a hotel for the tourists in Rawa area is the aimed progress? Then what are to call the sale or presentation of Um al-Ghanam island to the puppet Iranian regime in return for military aid to the authority? And what are we to call the heavy presence of Jordanian officers in all military and police centres? What the appointment of British advisers for the sultan means? And what are to call the savage repression with which the authority faced the masses of the people during their demonstrations in Muscat and the town of Soor? What are we to call the bloody terrorism and recent death verdicts? etc. etc. Are these regarded as progressive steps carried out by the regime of the Sultan.

The Omani people want to preserve the dignity of its members and wents freedom and practical participation in the administration of the affairs of their country and their dev lopment within the framework of a proper democratic status. It is very much regretted that the existing regime cannot realise that as its history is full of violations of the prestige of the Omani man throughout the period of rule of this family upto now. The prestige of the Omani people cannot be secured except through constant struggles and wresting. A last word is that the death verdicts passed recen by in Oman against ten militants and life imprisonment against thirty three others and other prison terms for others will only give consequences opposite to those pictured by the authority during the escalation of terrorism against whoever follows the path of the revolution. How mistaken are the calculations of the authority when they believed that by the execution of the ten militants the struggle of the Omani people and the militants to ether will end.

Finally let every Ogani, sincere and loyal, stand in homage for the whole martyrs of the revolution in Oman, challenge terrorism and revive their combative and patriotic stands vowing to the martyrs of the revolution that we will continue to march on the road and will not retreat except withthe victory of the revolution and the Omani people.

Moreover we must stand in respect of those who suffer different types of tortures savagely in the prisons of the authority in Onan and stand with pride in front of their challenges and patriotic steadfastness in the face of the inhuman practices found by them in prisons at the hands of the Jordanian and British executionists. We tell them that the road is long and strenuous and the struggle is long and hard but we are certain that the will of the peoples will achieve victory and the reactionaries will fall. This can be achieved through more sacrifices, revolutionary struggles and serious and bold work.

MUSCAT, OM. NI CITIZENS

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